FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Circular.

I HAVE thought a few suggestions upon the subject of our Tobacco Market will not be regarded by you as unnecessary or unseasonable. The market opened last Fall at Five Dollars, and subsequently advanced to Six Dollars and Fifty Cents per hundred, the quality, from unfavorable seasons and general neglect in handling, was very inferior. The demand has been generally animated, at no time falling below four Dollars and fifty Cents, the present price. I understand an effort will be made at the next meeting of our Legislature, to alter the Inspection Law so as to classify, say to three qualities, if successful, it will have a decided advantageous effect upon prices here, and tend to rescue our State (the land of which is inferior to none for producing good articles) from the obloquy of sending the worst Tobacco to market. The unusual demand for Cotton will tend much to the neglect of raising Tobacco generally, the crop of which was last year, very considerably diminished, doubtless from this cause. I think we may reasonably conclude the demand for Tobacco next year, will increase and the price advance. Some vessels departed from Wilmington without a cargo last Fall, the whole supply being gone. Any thing calculated to increase the quantity in our place, will operate favorably upon prices. It has been a subject of regret, and operated much against the Planters, that but little distinction has been hitherto made in prices of the article, however variant in qualities, all which will be remedied if we classify; then there will be readily paid to those who wish their produce to go to market under every advantage, a remuneration for their labor.

☞Any information with respect to the market, you may at all times receive from me, and sales made and remitted with all necessary attention, when required. Your ob'dt serv't,

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Broker.*

Fayetteville, March 24, 1835 29-2w.

☞The Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, will please publish the above 2 weeks.

Bank of Cape Fear,

20th March, 1835.

AN adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution will be held at their Banking House in Wilmington, on Monday, the 27th day of April next, at which time a punctual attendance is desirable, either in person or by proxy, as important matters are then to be transacted.

[fm] JAS. OWEN, *Pres'dt*

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, three valuable STORES on Person street. The one occupied by Mr. Elijah Fuller, with a large and convenient Ware House in the rear—one occupied by John Waddill, Jr., and one adjoining the last named, all good stands for business. Also, a desirable SUMMER RESIDENCE, 4 miles from town, containing 16¼ acres, adjoining which is 42 acres, with some good Log Houses, which will also be sold with or separate as may suit purchasers. All the above belongs to the Estate of W Whitehead, and if not sold at private sale before the first day of May, it will then be offered at auction under the Market House. For terms or other particulars, inquire of either of the subscribers.

T. J. CURTIS, } *Executors*
S. T. HAWLEY, }

March 23, 1835. 29ts

TO RENT.

I WOULD rent for the present year, on liberal terms, my Springfield PLANTATION on the East side of the Cape Fear, about a mile above the Clarendon Bridge. On this place there is a very comfortable DWELLING, KITCHEN, SMOKE HOUSE, STABLE, &c.; there is also about two hundred acres of cleared Land, a considerable part of which is in good heart, and well adapted to the growth of Cotton, Corn, Oats, &c. The fences on this plantation are very conveniently arranged, so that all, or almost any part of this land may be cultivated, and the rest of it left for pasturage. I would also rent, on very liberal terms, my Saw Mill and Ghrist Mill, on Lock's creek, about a mile from the Clarendon Bridge, if early application be made, as I am desirous of leaving this part of the country in two or three weeks.

W. L. MILLER.

March 24, 1835. 29 2w.

FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, eight years old, and BAROUCHE with a leather top, a little worn & good Harness. Apply to

JAMES MAHONEY.

March 20th, 1835. 29-tf

AUCTION.

WILL be sold on the first day of April next, at the Town House, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, my DWELLING

HOUSE and LOT,

On Haymount, with a very good Kitchen 30 × 18. Also, Stable, Carriage House, Corn Crib and Smoke House, and a Spring of good Water with a house over it in the yard. The Dwelling House has four rooms; two of them are large, and a covered passage from the House to the Kitchen with a pantry attached to it. Persons wishing to purchase can see the premises by applying to the Proprietor.

F. LAIN.

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auct'rs.*

March 23, 1834. 29-2w.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Subscriber are requested to present them for payment, as he expects to remove to the West in two or three weeks, and is desirous of paying all debts that may be out standing against him previous to his departure. And all persons indebted to him, by note or account, are requested to make payment without delay, or their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

WM. L. MILLER.

March 23, 1834. 29 2w

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

$25 Reward.

ON the night of the 21st ultimo, the Lock on the Subscriber's Stable was forced and broken, and a stout BAY HORSE about hands high, stolen therefrom. According to the best of my recollection, said horse had a star in his forehead with some white on his two hind feet. He is quite rough gaited under the saddle, coarse formed, but an excellent Wagon Horse. No other marks recollected.

The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horse to me, with proof to conviction of the thief who stole him, or $10 for the horse alone.—Any information respecting said horse and felon will be thankfully received.

ALEX'R McLEOD.

Adamsville, S. C. March 6, 1835. 29 3w

$10 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 3rd inst., a Negro man named **JIM**, about 25 years of age, of light complexion, five feet 8 or 9 inches high. He is slow spoken, and in answering utters a kind of laugh. Jim was raised by a Mr Murphy in Robeson County, and sold to James McArthur, in Marion District, S. C. of whom he was last purchased. I expect that he has made his way into Robeson or Marion as he has an extensive connexion there. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to me, living near Laurel Hill, in Richmond County, N. C. or for his confinement in any Jail so that I get him,

DANIEL MALLOY.

March 18 1835. 29 4w

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29 tf.

Freighting on Pee Dee River.

THE Subscribers have a new Boat on the River running from this place to and from George town, So. Ca., of such a draft, as to enable her to come up at the lowest stage of the river.

They have now building in Charleston, another Boat of the same description, which will be in the same trade by the first of August next. These Boats will enable us to freight for our up country friends with certainty and dispatch. Our Rates will be *AS LOW* as any boat on the river; and in addition, we agree to forward all Goods that come by them to our care, *Free of Charge.*

Our Warehouses and Cotton Sheds are so situated as to be entirely safe from *Fire*. No charge made for storing either Goods or Cotton. We will advance in Cash, two thirds of the value of any kind of Produce left in our charge for shipment to New York or Charleston.

I.A COSTE & McKAY.

Cheraw, S. C., February 2, 1835. 22eow6t

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

New Crop Molasses.

35 HHDS. prime bright retailing Molasses.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb 9, 1835. 23 tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by
JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835 25tf.

NOTICE.

ON Monday the 6th day of April next, at the Town House in Fayetteville, I shall offer for sale to the highest bidder, on behalf of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, all their right and title to the

REAL ESTATE

Of the late Mrs. Mary Barge, of Fayetteville. The property consists of her late

Dwelling House and Lot,

Together with an unimproved Lot in said town, and a small but valuable PLANTATION near Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River.

The title of the Trustees is believed to be unimpeachable, but no other interest will be conveyed.

The terms, which will be very liberal, will be made known at the time and place above mentioned.

CHARLES MANLY, *for the Trustees.*

WILLKINGS & CO, *Auct'rs.*

March 9, 1835 28ts.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B. DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

NO. 20, SOUTH 6TH STREET, (WEST SIDE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

THE PROPRIETOR has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that this splendid MANSION, completed at a great expense, has been elegantly fitted up, and furnished for the accommodation of citizens and travellers.

The saloons have been constructed with particular regard to convenience and splendour; all the apartments are *light, commodious* and *airy.*

The location is *central,* and equal to any in the city, being in the immediate vicinity not only of the courts, but all the places of *public business and pleasure;* and in addition to the many advantages it possesses over any other establishment in the city, *Water Closets* are arranged in every story; the House being replete with other conveniences which will render it a cheerful and comfortable abode to all who may honor it with their patronage.

Especial attention has been given to the *Bar* and *Cellars.* These are abundantly supplied with the best Liquors and the choicest Wines of every description—from humble *Port* to Imperial *Tokay.*

The *Larder* will at all times be kept stocked with all the delicacies and Appician morsels which the season and the market can afford; and no pains will be spared to please the palate of the most fastidious.

The proprietor, duly grateful for the past favours of his Virginia and Southern friends, begs leave to assure them, that every thing will be done to render the time of those agreeable, who may encourage him with their patronage.

DANIEL SAINT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 6. 24 9w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years in the wholesale DRY GOODS business, have lately entered into Copartnership, for the prosecution of the same, under the Firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At No. **234**, Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip.

They have availed themselves of ample room by completely arranging, together with the first floor and cellar, the spacious lofts of the building, in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Comprising an assortment which, perhaps, will not be surpassed by any in the City; they therefore respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Goods, and venture with confidence to assure them, that the prices at which they sell, taken in connection with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
GILBERT BATES.

New York, February 2, 1835. 25 9.

SMITH & JOHNSON,

TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the Western Tenement of Mr J. McArn's fire proof building, Hay street, where they solicit a continuance of public patronage.

☞CUTTING of every description will be particularly attended to; and all work done by them will be warranted to be in the most fashionable style and durable workmanship.

February 24, 1835. 25tf.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2¼ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

FISH.

50 BBLS. *HERRINGS.*
For sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835 28 4w.

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh beat Rice, for sale by
J. G. & J. H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

Hardware, Glass and China.

T. J. BARROW & CO.

No. 88, Water Street,

NEW YORK.

ARE NOW RECEIVING an uncommonly great variety of

GOODS,

In the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES. As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding our Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6, 1835. 24 8t.

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by the Subscribers,
100 barrels Irish POTATOES,
8 ditto Cream ALE.

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

AN ACT

Concerning a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, the General Assembly of North Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority, of the free men of the State are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified; and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in this State, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January, 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining by ballot, the will of the free men of North Carolina, relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed, shall fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace; or, if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors, in the place of him or them who failed to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace, or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this State, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties, on Wednesday and Thursday the 1st and 2d of April next, when, and where all persons qualified by the Constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons, may vote for, or against, a State Convention; those who wish a convention, voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the same way "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the State, at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the Sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in such of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the State, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places, and under the same rules, as prescribed for holding other State elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on Convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates: provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner herein before pointed out.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That the several county courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections, that they usually allow for holding other State elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections, shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is; and it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said convention; and all free white men, of the age of twenty one years, who shall have been resident in the State one year previous to, and shall continue to be so resident at the time of the election, shall be eligible to a seat in said convention: *provided,* he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

8. *Be it further enacted,* That each county in this State shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said Convention, and no more.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy. And the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the 2nd Thursday in June next: and provided that a quorum does not attend on that day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present and a majority of delegates shall constitute a quorum to do business.

10. *Be it further enacted,* That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath or affirmation: I. A. B. do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly, or indirectly, evade, or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly, passed in 1834, entitled "an act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people, so help me God.

11. *Be it further enacted,* That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

12. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county court clerk in the State, and to cause it to be published until the meeting of the convention, in the newspapers of the State.

13. *Be it further enacted,* That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the votes for "Convention," and the latter by the votes "No Convention" or "Against Convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: 1. That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected and assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the Constitution of this State, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than 34 nor more than 50, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State by the citizens thereof: *Provided,* that no county shall be divided in the formation of a Senatorial district. And where there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a Senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient; and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a Senatorial district. 2. That the said Convention shall frame and devise a further amendment to the said Constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than 90 nor more than 120, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part, and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population; viz: according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons, and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said Constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualification respectively in the Senatorial district, as is now required in the county: *provided,* that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this State from voting for members in the House of Commons who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of this State. 4. That said Convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said Constitution, or any of them, to wit: so as 1st. to abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons; 2. to disqualify members of the Assembly and officers of the State, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of this State, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of this State or of the United States, or any other government whatsoever; 3. to provide that capitation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the State; 4. to provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised; 5. to compel the members of the General Assembly to vote *viva voce* in the election officers whose appointment is conferred on that body; 6. to amend the 32d article of the Constitution of this State; 7. to provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this State, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly; 8. to provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of Assembly and officers of State, and the triennial election of Secretary of State, and provide for their election every two years; 9. to provide for the election of Governor of the State by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said Convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made, and shall submit such amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the State; but they shall not alter any other article of the Constitution or Bill of Rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

14. *Be it further enacted,* That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act, shall be found for "Convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention, the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the State, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

15. *Be it further enacted,* That the said Convention, after having adopted amendments to the Constitution, in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the Constitution as altered and amended.

16. *Be it further enacted,* That the Convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the Constitution of the State.

AN ACT

Supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled "An Act concerning a Convention, to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions, as were prescribed and adopted in an act passed at the present session, entitled an act "concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," that the said Convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said Constitution, or any of them, so as, 1. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the State, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practices in office. 3. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime, or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered for ever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme or Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two-thirds of both branches of the Legislature. 5. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, shall whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other except to the Supreme Court Bench.

2. *And be it further enacted,* That should the people decide in favour of a Convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said Convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and, in their discretion, propose the above additional amendments to the said Constitution or any of them.

MR. DEBERRY'S CIRCULAR.

TO THE FREEMEN

Of the Counties of Anson Richmond. Robeson, Cumberland, Moore, and Montgomery.

FELLOW CITIZENS: A few days will terminate the representative trust which you confided to me in the 23d Congress; and it is due to you, as well as to myself, to submit a brief view of the manner in which I have endeavored to perform the duties you assigned to me.

The proceedings of the present Congress have been characterized by a state of political and party excitement, which has seldom been equalled, and perhaps, never surpassed in the history of our government; and it is to be regretted, that there is too much reason to believe, that some of the principal measures adopted by this Congress, have been more the result of party organization, and party influence, than of the sober and dispassionate judgment of disinterested patriotism.

Some experience in public life has long since convinced me, that no man can be an honest representative, and *support* all the measures, or *oppose* all the measures of any administration. It has, therefore, been my constant practice, to give a cheerful and zealous support to all such measures as in my judgment, were calculated to promote the general happiness and prosperity of the country, and to oppose all such, as I have been convinced, would produce a contrary result, without reference to the parties by which they have been supported or opposed.

In pursuance of these sentiments, I have supported many of the measures of the present administration, (for it afforded me much more pleasure to support, than to oppose them,) and in accordance with the same, I have been constrained, from a solemn sense of duty, to oppose some of them.

One of the measures which has engaged the attention of the present Congress, upon which it was my duty, as I believed, to dissent from the views of the present administration, was the removal of the public monies from the place where they were deposited by law, which was carried into effect some few weeks before the meeting of the last session of Congress, by the Secretary of the Treasury. By the 12th section, of the act of 1816, establishing the Bank of the U. States, it is provided, that "the deposites of the money of the United States in places in which said Bank or branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank, or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct, in which case, the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reasons of such order or direction."

The Bank having been made by law, the depository of the public money, and having paid a million and a half of dollars to the government, for that, and other privileges contained within its charter, I could not but regard the removal of the public deposites from that Bank, when their security was not questioned, as a violation of the compact between the government and the stockholders.

By a fair construction, should the secretary exercise the discretionary power which he claims in the above section, of removing the deposites, the approval of his reasons by Congress would be necessary to give a legal sanction to the act, or to give it validity, which approval has not been had, on the contrary, the Senate condemned the act as unlawful, and the House of Representatives refused to express any opinion as to the sufficiency of the Secretary's reasons; and though many efforts were made to obtain from the House such an expression, it was by some means, in every instance evaded, and the House never met the question in any other than an indirect way, by declaring, by resolution, that the deposites ought not to be restored.

This evasion, or refusing to meet the question, on the part of the House, was, as I conceive, a tacit but conclusive evidence of the insufficiency of the Secretary's reasons, and the consciousness of the majority of the impropriety of the act. The discretion given to the Secretary must have been with a view to the security of the public money, certainly not to be used to gratify personal caprice or party predilections.

But, in justification of this measure, the Secretary alleges that the Bank had violated its charter. If the Bank had violated its charter, the law had provided the proper and legitimate remedy. Either the President of the U. States, or Congress, could by *scire facias,* have brought it before the Circuit Court, which was authorised and bound on proof, being made of such violation, to decide that the charter was forfeited and annulled. This course, so clearly pointed out and prescribed by law, would have given the parties concerned, a fair judicial investigation, and a trial by jury; a right regarded to be so sacred to American freemen, as to be secured by law to the vilest criminal in the Union, whatever may be his crime.

As Congress were to convene in two months, after the removal took effect that act should have been deferred, and submitted to the representatives of the people in Congress.

The public monies are the property of the people, and no functionary of the government has, as I conceive, a right to seize upon them without full and clear authority, and wrest them from the place of deposite provided by law, and to transfer them to places which the law did not authorise nor designate, for their safe keeping. In that situation, the public funds have been placed, and now remain, not under the control or direction of law, but at the will of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be again removed when, and where he pleases, and for such reasons as may suit him, without the consent of the people, or of their representatives.

By the removal of the public monies to the state banks, they were rendered less safe, for taking all

the banks in the aggregate which were selected for this purpose, the amount of the specie they held, was not I believe, equal, by official statements rendered last winter, to ten cents in the dollar, on the amount of their notes in circulation.

The public monies are paid by the people, and should be employed for the benefit of all the people of the Union; and while the U. States Bank was the place of deposite, that institution, having a branch in each State, made such a distribution of them to all its branches in the several States, as the business, the enterprise and the wants of the people required, and thus afforded to the people in every State of the Union, an equal share of the benefits arising from the use of their own money.

But what will be the operation of the plan now adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury, of depositing the public money in the banks of each state where it is collected, which will be added to its banking capital, and employed for its benefit and the accommodations of its citizens, the following facts will illustrate:

In the year 1833, (the last year for which we have complete returns,) the duties on imports collected in the United States, amounted to twenty-nine millions and thirty-two thousand dollars, omitting fractions; and of these duties, amounting to that sum, sixteen millions, five hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars were collected in the single state of New York, and deposited in her banks a sum largely over one-half of the amount collected in the whole Union. While, in North Carolina the amount collected for the same year, and deposited in her banks, is less than fifty thousand dollars; and though her population is equal to one seventeenth part of that of the whole Union, and as consumers of the articles on which the duties are paid, she pays her rateable proportion of the aggregate amount; yet she will receive in her banks on deposite only one five hundred and eighty-third part of the amount of the revenue, which is but one twenty-fifth part of her relative proportion in reference to her population, to which she is entitled, while the State of New York receives four times as much as she is entitled to, by her immense population. Thus, the loaves and fishes to be allotted to each citizen of New York, are to be just an hundred fold more than those which will fall to each citizen of North Carolina.

This state of things may well be cherished and sustained by the empire state, so well calculated to increase her power, wealth and influence. But I can see nothing in it to be desired by the people of North Carolina, or their fellow-citizens of other states. New York will be pampered and enriched, while North Carolina will be fleeced and shorn.

The Bank of the United States has not, during the present Congress, applied for a renewal of its charter; it will therefore expire by its limitation, on the 4th of March, 1836, and I presume no attempt will again be made for its renewal, as that question has been placed on such ground as not to depend on its merits or demerits for public adjudication and decision; but on party organization and party arrangement—a mode of deciding grave and important subjects of all others the most improper and reprehensible.

Whether a new Bank of the United States will be created at any future day, or whether the state banks will be found competent to all the purposes for which the present national bank was established, will be decided by a few years' trial and experience; and then, when the party bickerings of the present day shall have passed away, the people will, I have no doubt, aided by the counsels of time and experience come to a correct decision on this important question.

For that decision, I, as an humble individual, am content to wait; and by that decision, whatever it may be, I am content to abide. For the present, however, judging of the future by the past, I feel the firmest conviction, as I have ever felt, that, for the proper management of the fiscal affairs of the government—for the convenience of exchanges with different portions of the Union; and for having an uniform and general currency, which will pass at its nominal value in every section, and in every state of the Union—the people will require and will have a national bank, so regulated and so guarded in its organization, as to answer all the above purposes, without producing any evil to the country, or any danger to its liberties.

The public lands belonging to the United States, on which the Indian and foreign title has been extinguished, may be estimated at something more than two hundred millions of acres, which will in due time under the operations of our present land system, bring into the public Treasury, 250 millions of dollars.

During my short service in Congress, I have witnessed with surprise a determination on the part of some of our distinguished statesmen, to reduce the price of these lands so as to make them no longer a source of revenue, and finally to transfer them to the new states where they are situated for some trifling consideration, merely sufficient to indemnify the government for its expense in obtaining them. To this project, I have on all occasions given my decided disapprobation. A considerable portion of these lands were obtained by cessions from the old states at the solicitations of Congress, under the express and solemn pledge that they should form a general fund for the mutual benefit of all the states; the balance were obtained by purchase, the payments for which were made out of the public Treasury of the United States.

To apply these lands or their proceeds in any other way than for the mutual benefit of all the states, or so to reduce their price as to prevent the states from receiving a reasonable consideration for them, either into the treasury of the United States, or, by a distribution of their proceeds, among the several states, according to their federal population, would be, in my opinion, a violation of the conditions on which a great portion of them, were ceded by the states, and accepted by the United States. A reduction of the price, would, instead of affording facilities to the people to obtain lands for settlement, have the effect of throwing them into the hands of speculators, from whom, the people would eventually have to obtain them, at a much higher price than is now required to obtain them from the government.

The public lands had a powerful agency in sustaining the public credit, and in carrying the country successfully through the difficulties and perils of the revolutionary war. They may again be useful in the same way; we cannot expect always to enjoy the sunshine of peace and prosperity; the day of trial and of war, will again come: it is impossible, in the course of human affairs, always to escape it. We should then be prepared to meet it, by preserving and improving our resources, instead of diminishing or destroying it.

The investigation which has been going on by a committee on the part of each house for several months into the affairs of the Post Office department, has for the present terminated. The majority of the committee on the part of the house (the political friends of the Post Master General) in their report recently made to the house, in the conclusion say, "The finances of this department have hitherto been managed without frugality, system, intelligence, or adequate public utility. The cardinal principles of an enlightened economy have been violated. Ignorance of the real fiscal ability of the department has long prevailed. Expenses have not been kept within the limits of income" &c.

They also state that "The negligent and unsystematic form of making and preserving mail contracts is such that no human mind can comprehend the whole, and maintain in order so vast and complicated a machine as the General Post Office. The contracts are now, and have at all times which have fallen under the observation of the Committee, been loosely constructed. The practice of granting extra allowances has at various dates in the history of this department run into wild excesses, some illegitimate, and therefore without an apology and others legitimate, but very questionable as to their expediency. To this source may be ascribed without hazard of error much of the embarrassment of the department."

In relation to the fiscal affairs of the U. States, we have at length the satisfaction of witnessing the entire extinction of the public debt. At the close of the late war with England, it amounted to about one hundred and twenty seven millions of dollars. The payment of this enormous debt, together with the interest subsequently accruing, has been made principally under the three last administrations, in pursuance of the act of 1817, providing for the application of ten millions of dollars annually for the payment of the debt and interest.

Believing that the process of the payment of the public debt, as well as the annual amount of receipts and expenditures during the three last administrations might not be unacceptable, I have carefully examined the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, for every year from 1816, up to the present time, and find that during the 8 years of Mr. Monroe's administration commencing on the 4th of March, 1817, the total amount paid into the Treasury from all sources, together with the balance remaining in the Treasury at the beginning of that year, was $183,204,000, leaving out fractions, making an average amount for each year of $22,900,000.

The aggregate amount paid towards the public debt during these 8 years, $88,456,000, making an average amount paid for each year of $11,057,000.

The average annual amount of the other expenditures, exclusive of the public debt, during these 8 years was $11,750,000.

During the four years of Mr. Adams' administration, commencing on the 4th of March, 1825, the total amount paid into the Treasury from all sources, including the balance remaining in the Treasury at beginning of that year was, $104,803,000, making an annual average amount of d26,200,000. The aggregate amount paid towards the public debt during these four years, was d45.303,000, making an average amount for each year, of d11,325.000.

The average annual amount of all other expenditures was, d13,381.000

During the six years which have passed of the present administration, beginning on the 4th of March, 1829, the total amount paid into the Treasury from all sources including the balance remaining in the Treasury at the beginning of that year amounts to d170,609,000, making an average amount of d28,434,000. The aggregate amount of the public debt paid during these six years was, d65,458,000, making an average amount paid for each year towards the public debt of d10,900,000.

The average amount of other expenditures for each year has been d17,529,000.

Average annual receipts into the Treasury under the administration of Mr. Monroe, $22,900,000
Mr. Adams, 26,200,000
Gen Jackson, 28,434,000

Average annual payment towards public debt under Mr Monroe, $11 057,000
Mr. Adams, 11,325,000
Gen. Jackson, 10,909,000

Average annual amount of all other expenditures under Mr. Monroe, $11.775.000
Mr. Adams, 13 381,000
Gen. Jackson, 17,525.000

By which it appears that for every dollar received into the Treasury during these three respective administrations, Mr. Monroe paid 48 cents—Mr. Adams, 43, and Gen. Jackson, 38 cents, towards the public debt.

In the above calculations, the amount remaining in the Treasury at the close of the last fiscal year of each administration, was subtracted from the amount of receipts in ascertaining the average sums, and added to the receipts of the next administration.

The treaty between the United States and France, of the 4th of July, 1831, stipulating an indemnity to American citizens for the capture of their property under the decrees of Berlin, Milan, &c., has not been complied with on the part of France. By that treaty, the French government agreed to pay five millions of dollars to the United States for the above purpose, but the Chamber of Deputies refused to make an appropriation for the payment of that sum, because, as they alleged, they believed it to be too much. They were willing to provide for the payment of about three millions of dollars, which they contended would satisfy all the claims that were just.

The French Chamber of deputies claim the right under the constitutional charter of France, of withholding appropriations to carry a treaty, like that of July 4, 1831, into effect; and contend that the charter contains two articles which make the concurrence of the Chambers necessary to the validity of a treaty. By article 13, it is stipulated, that "the King makes treaties of peace, alliance and commerce;" and by article 40, that "no tax can be established or collected, if it has not been consented to by the two Chambers, and sanctioned by the King." They would therefore insist, that the treaty of July 4, 1831, is not such an one as the King can make alone, that the consent of the two Chambers is necessary to give validity to it; and that the treaty is not obligatory on France till such consent be given.

The difference then, is only about two millions of dollars, between the two governments, a very small sum to go to war about; and when we calculate upon the consequences of such a war—that we must, in all probability, before its termination, involve the nation in another heavy debt, of perhaps, an hundred million of dollars, besides the loss of lives, the loss of commerce, and the heavy loss we must sustain, in the reduction of the prices of our agricultural products, &c.; we should reflect deeply, before we take any rash step to produce a result so much to be deplored. Believing that by a little forbearance, and a little patience, this unhappy difference may be amicably settled, I am fully persuaded that our government ought not, for the present, to take any decisive course on the subject.

In conclusion, I tender to my fellow-citizens of the district, the sincere homage of a grateful heart, for the confidence they were pleased to repose in me; and will only add, that it rests with them to decide whether that confidence shall be renewed.

Your obedient servant,
EDMUND DEBERRY.

Washington, February 2b, 1835.

We insert to day the Address of the Massachusetts Convention recommending Mr. Webster for the Presidency. It was due as well to the respectable source of this Address as to the distinguished subject of it, to give it an earlier place in our columns, but we have been unable to find room and place fitting for it before the present moment.

This nomination, we perceive, has been welcomed by the press in many quarters. We confess we see nothing likely to prevent it from being sustained by those who have brought it forward, and who favor it. On the contrary, there are omens, we think, of a concurrence in it by very powerful political interests. For ourselves, we need hardly say, that, if it shall be the general voice of the friends of the Constitution to support Mr. Webster, we shall go for him most sincerely and cordially. We know his honesty, integrity, and singleness of heart. This journal bears, for its motto, a sentiment of his, uttered under circumstances which we shall never forget; and to that sentiment we shall be true, and we know its author will be true to the last hour of his life.

Nat. Intelligencer.

From Walsh's National Gazette.

In some of the Administration papers, complaint is made against the Whigs in Congress, in regard to the French question. But what was the proper action—what the duty of the Administration party in every branch of the government? What does the predominant party in a representative government owe to the people? To take the lead and the responsibility,—to do at once and independently what they deem right and requisite. The Jackson majority in the House had it in their power to cause a report to be made without delay on the President's Message—to discriminate, then, touching the portions of that document to be severely approved or postponed for decision, and to give opinion and tone to the country.

Upon the Administration minority in the Senate, it was incumbent to canvass Mr. Clay's Report immediately and fully, instead of *dodging* discussion and contending merely for a negative resolution. Mr. Adams distinctly perceived and justly estimated the evasive and irresolute spirit of the majority in the House, the postponements and equivocations, and the final endeavor to escape responsibility by calling a resolution out of the Minority report so as to compel a unanimous vote however vague or general.

The Executive was neither supported nor disclaimed manfully by the party styled the Jackson in Congress: And, in the end, the Executive failed in fairness or vigor in the matter of the *three millions*. This sum, if it was thought to be needed as a provision against emergencies, should have been foreseen. If that had been done,—if the Senate had then rejected the amendment of the three millions—and if the majority in the House had ultimately consented to accept the liberal compromise of the $800,000 and saved the Appropriation bill—the charge against the Senate would be less unpromising than it now is for "the Party."

We think and are free to confess that too many of the Whigs or Opposition, both in and out of Congress, have sinned in reference to the French Question, against true patriotism and policy; but, with regard to the proceedings in Congress on the last day of the session, all facts and appearances are demonstrably against Mr. Cambreleng and the Jackson party in the House, who flinched, temporized and manœuvred from the first, and acted at last with a desperate perversity. They finally attempted to carry through what was bolder and stronger than all they had sought to shuffle or divide, and what was to be deemed, under the ambiguous and repulsive circumstances, impracticable with the Senate; and when they failed of immediate and entire success, as every one must have expected, they refused all terms for the common defence and left the country wholly unprovided for that most important object. "Anathema on the Senate," and in case of aggression by France, all latitude of discretion for the President in the employment of the national funds and credit!

FROM THE COLUMBIA TELESCOPE.

The wicked diggeth a pit for others, and straightway falleth into it himself. So sayeth Holy Writ; and so doth the fact appear, in the case of that worthy laver of snares for others, the immaculate Editor of the President's Newspaper. It may be remembered how the Editor aforesaid has trod on the toes of every man (except Gen. Jackson, Felix Grundy, Tom Benton, Martin Van Buren and their adherents) who had ever had any connection with the United States Bank, or lent it any countenance. At last, however, the day of retribution comes, in the shape of the regular investigations of committees; and the President, the Vice President, the Attorney General, Tom Benton, Felix Grundy, Mr. Phil. Barbour—not to speak of some much honester men beside, are left, by the disclosures, as deep in the mud as Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster or Judge Noah, in the mire. All have been borrowers, or petitioners, or god-fathers to the Bank, in some way or other.

But especially do these revelations enable our jocose friend, the prophet and Judge of the Evening Star, to take his revenge upon that miscreant Blair, who has so much worried honester men about the Bank and their transactions with it. The Star now exhibits the following.

Blair's Account with the U. S. Bank.—The following is the account of that precious character, Francis P. Blair, of the Globe, with the United States Bank, which will show how deep he was in the mud, and how he contrived to extricate himself—and yet who has escaped his abuse, whose private business has been exempt from scrutiny and public exposure?

"On the pay list of the Branch at Lexington, *Francis P. Blair* appears as payer $7,500. He is, however, no longer liable for this sum, having made an arrangement with the *Agent for desperate debts*, at that place, including that debt. His liabilities were as follows.

1820, Aug. 16, Francis P. Blair and others, $7.500
" Interest to Nov. 10, 1830, 4,630
12,130

Francis P Blair and others 3,800
Int. to Nov. 30, 1830, 2,345 86 } 6,146 86
Feb. 26, F. P. Blair and others 1.500
Int. to Nov. 30, 1830, 968 50— 2,468 50

$20,744 31

On the first of the debts above mentioned, some payments had been made, but in Nov. 1830, *F. P. Blair* was released from all his liabilities, for the following terms:

1st. His fee bill, as Clerk, $37 42
2d B. Bratz's note, due 1st May, 1831, and then paid, for 200 00
Making, $237 42

$237 for $20,744 31!! and yet, the fellow talks of other people's debts."

From the latest intelligence from abroad, we confidently anticipate an amicable adjustment with FRANCE; a consummation—we believe we have said this before, but it will bear repetition—devoutly to be wished. And how shall we have attained it?

Suppose CONGRESS had at once complied with the PRESIDENT's wish, and authorized him, last December, *to make Reprisals* on the commerce of France, in his way, and at his own time: Suppose this authorization had been followed up by *a grant of Three Millions of Dollars*, to be expended precisely as he saw fit, in warlike operations. Do we not now see that, if this had been done, France would have adopted hostile courses, on her side, too, and that in all probability we should have been, before the first day of June, in an open war with France? That we are now likely to escape it, is a piece of good fortune for which thanks are due to Congress, and especially to the good sense and good temper of the Country. By Congress, and by the Country, *the war spirit* of the Executive Message of December last stands strongly rebuked; and we rejoice that it is so. *One* attempt to raise a war-fever has signally failed; and we derive from it new hopes that the Constitution may yet survive all its trials.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

NAVAL FORCE OF THE DIFFERENT POWERS OF THE WORLD.

As it will be interesting at the present time to know the Naval strength of different nations, we have compiled with care from various sources, the following Table, showing the number of ships of the line, frigates, and smaller vessels, in the naval service of the various powers of the civilized world:—

COUNTRIES.	Ships of the Line.	Frigates.	Sloops, Brigs, &c	Steam Vessels	Total.
Great Britain,	165	217	324	40	746
France,	29	51	213	10	333
Russia,	32	25	107	4	168
Ottoman Empire,	18	24	90	..	132
Holland,	12	35	56	2	103
Sweden and Norway,	10	13	238	..	261
Spain,	1	3	30	..	34
Denmark,	4	7	14	..	25
Portugal,	4	6	37	2	49
Austria,	3	8	61	..	72
Sardinia & two Silicies,	4	8	17	..	29
Greece,	1	2	25	2	30
Popedom,	..	..	8	..	8
Duke of Tuscany,	..	..	1	..	1
Brussels,	..	..	1	..	1
United States,	7	10	34	..	51

It is necessary to remark, that, notwithstanding this list of formidable navies, the number of ships armed, or in a condition for active service, forms but a very small proportion to the sum total on the marine roll. Sweden, for instance, although possessing apparently such a powerful fleet, has seldom in actual service any but a few insignificant flotillas merely to exercise her naval officers in nautical tactics. The total number of British ships of all sizes in commission, for instance, in January, 1835, amounted to only 182. France has seldom more than forty ships in commission, manned by 13,000 men, while Russia has always a larger proportion in active service.

The number of vessels building, we have not stated. Thus, England has 62 of different sizes, besides 13 steamboats on the stocks; France, 14—and the United States has five ships of the line and seven frigates building in her dock yards. Of the fifty-one stated in the above list, as belonging to this country, a considerable number are unfit for service. Since the close of the late war, nearly four hundred ships of different gradations, have been struck from the list of the British Navy as unfit for service, and condemned and sold. The present navy of that country, as well as of France, is almost new.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Printing for the Blind.—The benevolence of several individuals in New Bedford and Nantucket, has furnished the New England Asylum for the Blind, at Boston, with a font of types, adapted for printing in raised characters, which diminishes the size of the letters, and the unwieldy bulk of the books for the blind, more fully than has been accomplished by any previous plan. In the books printed at Paris, there are 408 letters, on a page of 8 inches by 7, or 56 square inches; at Edingburgh, by the improved method, 509 letters; at Boston, 787 letters; at Philadelphia, but 322 letters to 56 square inches. The plan of the N. England institution gives twice as much matter in the same space as that adopted in France; and by admitting of the use of dry paper, much thinner, the quantity of matter in a book of the same size is three times as great, and in a character sharper and more distinct. The setting of the types and printing may be done chiefly by the blind. The book of Acts is now nearly completed, and the Proverbs and Psalms are in progress. Types are also prepared for printing music. These and other improvements in the instruments for the instruction of the Blind, have been made, and are going on under the direction of Dr. SAMUEL G. HOWE, the celebrated Phil-Hellenist, the able editor of the New England Magazine, and the enlightened Superintendent of the Boston institution for giving intellectual eyes to the blind. The engraving of maps in the sunken work, practised at first, which involved a very great expense of printing, has been superceded by the use of others engraved as they would be for ordinary printing; and the frame employed for arranging arithmetical characters has been greatly reduced in size, weight and cost, by the ingenuity and labor of Dr. HOWE.—*Charleston Courier.*

Somebody in London, a Sir Edward Thomason has sent General Jackson some old medals, and in return, the General sent Sir Edward his own likeness, painted by Earle, and what is marvellous, painted in *the military costume of the Revolution!* What in the name of history has General Jackson to do with that costume? His endearing memorials' were not received in the uniform which Washington, Hamilton, Knox and Greene wore. The Revolution, indeed—why, next thing we shall hear of Gen. Jackson among the pilgrims at Plymouth, or perhaps piloting Columbus across the Atlantic; and perhaps the next idolator would do well to clap the broad ruff, slashed sleeve, doublet and hose upon the chieftain, and let him dispute precedence with Sir Walter Raleigh.

As was to be expected.—Mr. Poindexter thus rejoins in the U. S. Telegraph to the authorised denial of the Richmond Enquirer, which we published yesterday.

Gov. Branch and Gen. Jackson.—We have received the following note from Gov. Branch, which we submit, with a simple affirmative of the truth of the statement as far as we are concerned.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

Enfield, March 11, 1835.

"My dear Sir,—In the Richmond Enquirer of the 7th instant, I find the following, viz.—'We are *authorised* to state, that the President of the U. States *denies* ever having spoken of Mr. Stephenson as Governer Branch has represented, or having entertained any such sentiment.'

"In 1829, perhaps some time in the summer or autumn, Gen. Jackson authorised you, as the editor of the Telegraph, to deny that he ever said that he would not have appointed Judge Berrien attorney general, had he known he was professionally engaged for the Spanish claimants; thus giving a positive contradiction to a statement made by his friend General Call, in answer to an allegation of Col. White's against General Jackson. Under this, Call *writhed* and *twisted* for some time; but at length, to save himself from public odium, he exhibits General Jackson's letter of a previous date, in which he says to Call "that had he known of Berrien's being engaged for the Spanish claimants, he would not have made him Attorney General." Now, Sir, if he was *hardy* enough to *authorize* you to deny what Gen. Call has since *proven to be true under his own hand*, what more, or better can be expected from him in relation to the facts which I have stated. To please Ritchie, he has screwed himself up to the sticking point, so far as to deny *one single fact*, in the narrative which I have submitted to the public, thereby admitting the truth of all the rest.

Mr. Calhoun.—This gentleman was invited to partake of a Public Dinner, both at Norfolk and Petersburg, which, however, he declined. From his reply to the Norfolk Committee, we extract the following passage:

"In times like the present, when corruption stalks abroad in the face of day, when usurpation scarcely deigns to cover its daring encroachments with the thin veil of pretext, when principles and practice are openly avowed and defended, which, if sanctioned, must lead to the establishment of irresponsible, and despotic power; when, in a word, the free institutions transmitted to us by our fathers and the liberty purchased by their blood, are in imminent danger of being subverted for ever, it is indeed grateful, in so dangerous a juncture of our affairs, to meet with the support of those whose intelligence and patriotism gave so high a value to their approbation. Having no other object in view, but our Country, and our Country's good, I seek no other reward but the approbation of the wise and virtuous saving only that of an approving conscience. Sustained by these, I do not despair, as gloomy as is the prospect. However widely and deeply corruption has spread its roots, there is still a great majority in whose bosom patriotism is the predominent sentiment. Even among those who are defuded by the tricks, and spell bound by the letters of party, there are many, who, when the final struggle arrives, will be found arrayed on the side of liberty and the Country."

From his Reply to the Petersburg Committee, we extract the following:

"I must content myself with saying, that there never was a period in which our institutions were in greater danger, and when our beloved country called more imploringly for relief. It is impossible for any one, who has not been a daily witness, to realize the rapid corruption and degeneracy of the Government in the last few years. So callous has the sensibility of the community become, that things are now not only tolerated but are scarcely noticed, which, at any other period, would have prostrated the Administration of Washington himself. In fact, to prove corruption and abuse, but strengthens the Administration in the affection of that powerful and disciplined corps which is the main support of those in power, and which has unfortunately established so commanding an influence over public opinion. Of this melancholy and alarming truth, we have had of late, many and striking illustrations."

"The approaching Comet."—Lieut. R. Morrison of the Royal Navy has published a most interesting work upon this magnificent phenomenon, which is expected to be seen in the course of the next year, 1835, between the months of May and August, in the constellation of *Ursa Major*.—Lieutenant Morrison states that it will be far more splendid than the one of 1811: some writers affirm that it will afford a degree of light equal to a full moon, that its tail will extend over forty degrees, and when the head of the Comet reaches the meridian, its tail will sweep the horizon."

The author contends that the electric and attractive power of the comet will have very serious effect upon our atmosphere, in producing inundations, earthquakes, storms, tempests, volcanic eruptions, and epidemic diseases. In support of the theory, he refers to the different appearances of this comet for the last six hundred years,—showing that in the comet years, these phenomena prevailed to a great extent.—The warmth of last winter and the violent winds, as well as the great heat of the late summer, are attributed to the approach of the Comet. The author says:

'Relying on the correctness of our principle of cometary influence, we venture to predict that the summer of 1835 will be remarked for intense heat, which may be expected to destroy the harvest in some parts of the world. That year will be noted for earthquakes and volcanoes, and other similar phenomena—the end of 1835, or very early in 1836, may be expected to be remarkable for some one or more very extensive earthquakes. The winters of 1836 or 1837, will bring a frost such as has not been equalled for at least twenty years. The parts of the earth which we anticipate will suffer most, are those situated to the North of Asia, and some parts of the southern hemisphere, such as China. But those parts which are in the vicinity of volcanoes, such as Italy, Dalmatia, &c. are, of course, always subject to the electrical phenomena of earthquakes, because the frequent internal changes which the combustion continually in action creates, must necessarily produce a derangement of electricity. And if, while the comet is near the earth, overcharged with electricity, as at the same time it was in perihelion in 1456, if there be any internal cavity of the earth, by which combustion of sulphur, &c. is deficient of that fluid, it will rush into the earth at that spot. This we take to have been the case, at that period, near Naples, when the sudden rending of the earth destroyed forty thousand human beings.'—*English Paper.*

New York, March 21.

By the brig America we learn that the rumor of warlike movements between the United States and France had produced great excitement at Matanzas, and ruined the prospects of American vessels for freight. The rates in American vessels fell from £2 to £2 10, while Danish and other vessels, neutral in the controvery, were getting the business. The loss to American vessels will be very great.—*Jour. Com.*

LITTLE ROCK, (Ark.) Feb, 24, 183[illegible]

Emigrating Creek Indians.—The steamer Harry Hill arrived at this place this morning, having on board near 500 of these sons of the forest from Alabama, who will be joined, to-day or to-morrow, by another party, with upwards of 500 more, who came through by land from Memphis, and arrived at Mrs. Black's in the Big Prairie, two days since. The former party are under the charge of Capt. Page, U. S. A., and the latter under that of Mr. Boaty. They are expected to leave the vicinity in a day or two, by land, for their destination west of Arkansas.

Seneca Indians.—A delegation of the Seneca tribe of Indians, residing near Buffalo, in the State of New York, arrived here on Saturday last, on their return from an exploring tour through the unappropriated territory of the United States west of Missouri and Arkansas, in search of a country for the future residence of their tribe. They were conducted by Col. Wilcox, Indian Agent, from whom we learn that this tribe consists of between 2500 and 2800 souls, now residing near Buffalo, of whom the Government contemplate removing to the west, together with the remnants of several other tribes residing in the same State, viz. the Tuscaroras, consisting of about 500 souls; the Onondagas, 300; the Cayugas, 300; and the Senehawks and Oneidas, 200.

FROM THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

READY MADE STUMP SPEECHES.

We hereby give notice, that we are about preparing and will keep on hand, a few ready made *Speeches* for the next Spring elections. They will be put together, pointed, witty, grand or sublime, and of the late most approved democratic fashion, and as cheap as *whole hog* speeches can be had at any where. We shall expect a liberal patronage from the Stump Orators of the next campaign who do not wish to take the trouble of writing for themselves. We give below a few specimens, which we know will suit some of our friends to a T.

Specimen 1st

Fellow Citizens! hem! I rise to address you with emotions of the most ardent and glowing character—with emotions, which it becomes every patriotic lover of his country to entertain towards those whom he is soliciting for their suffrages—for where there be a power under the broad, fair, and starry canopy of heaven, which a man should bow and tremble before, it is the awful majesty of the sovereign body from whom all political power emanates, I mean the sovereign People.—Fellow Citizens! I know well how totally unfit I am to serve you—but should you consent to elect me, I promise you the most faithful, diligent and unsparing devotion to your service, and the most grateful acknowledgments for your kindness. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention.

Specimen 2nd—For a Blacksmith.

Fellow Citizens:—I suppose you have been before this time, that I am again a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly. For your generous and liberal support me last year, I tender you my sincere thanks. You may say, Fellow Citizens, that the last general assembly in which I had the honor of a seat did almost nothing, and that none uv them ought to be sent back agin; but Gentlemen, I'll tell you how that is—It was'nt my fault. It was the fault of that nasty pack, called the Bank Whigs that would'nt let us put out the fire and come home when the work was done. You see Gentlemen that a particler friend of mine a right rael reverend Jackson man wanted jest to take a good heat and knock out a few hot sparks at one of our senators for betrayin the country and goin agin Gineral Jackson, and raly I thought they never would get done hamering at the subject. When I tho[illegible] thing was over and done with, one of these Whig fellers would take a new heat on the matter, and so they'd hammer until you would think the Resolutions was knocked out of all shape, and then take Mr. Daniel or Mr. Bragg, or some one of the party half a day to put them into any sort of shape agin. So you see it was all the doins of them there whig fellers that we stade there and spent so much of the people's money. Gentlemen, I has no hand in none of these long winded speeches that cost the people so much—Gentlemen, I hates long speeches, and I hates them what makes em, and if I had of had some of them Bank orators out side of the assembly house I would have made em think my fist was a fore hammer a ringing about their ears, for so imposin on the people and spendin their money.—Gentlemen, I'm a true Jackson man, I thank you for your *tension*.

Specimen 3d—For a Congressional Candidate.

Friends and Fellow Citizens:

I take this opportunity of informing you that I have been solicited by a large and respectable majority of my fellow citizens to become a candidate for Congress in this district, and as such, I take the liberty of addressing you on nationable affairs. You know that I am for General Jackson and down the bank—I'm agin all rag banks. I think that a bank should have a *metalic firmament* and no bank should have a *reposit* without a *specious firmament*. I think likewise that the King of France was wrong when he told Gen. Jackson *to go to hell* for not him for the money what he owes us; and if Gen. Jackson was to take the new sword what the Philadelphy folks lately gin him and break it over the French Minister's head I think it would be a saven of him right: but as to goin to war about the matter I baint studied that subject, but will write to you when I get into Congress.—Gentlemen I thank you for your attention—Spozen you all step down to the spring and drink somethin.

On Tuesday last (*St. Patrick's Day*) a desperate affray took place between some of the inhabitants of West Troy, New York, and the Irish population of East Troy, in consequence of the former having chosen to suspend an effigy to the branch of a tree, at which the national feelings of the latter took umbrage. Not contented with forcing the West Trojans to cut down the saint, they determined in their wrath to cut down the tree also. While they were in the act of laying the axe to the root of the tree the Trojans rallied, and rushed to the rescue, but were valorously repelled with many broken heads. Determined, however, to gain the day, they mustered a strong reinforcement, and finally succeeded in overpowering the Irishmen, and chasing them to Gibbonsville, doing much execution upon them in their flight. Two cartloads of the rioters were brought into town on Tuesday evening, who, after being confined all night, and receiving a wholesome rebuke, were discharged yesterday morning.—*Albany D. Adv.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1835.

The 5th Lecture of the Fayetteville Lyceum was delivered by Warren Winslow, Esq. Much was expected from this gentleman and the expectation has been fully answered. His subject was Poetry; and to a crowded auditory he descanted on the origin, variety and power of metrical composition, with critical acumen and in the style of a scholar. There is still no abatement of interest manifested at these intellectual treats.

The next Lecture will be delivered by Mr. John W. Huske.

Senator Mangum.—The Whigs of Halifax demonstrated their respect for the services and talents of Mr. Mangum, by an invitation to a public entertainment on his passage through that ancient borough. The meeting is said to have been highly respectable, and in the course of the evening resolutions were adopted nominating Hugh L. White for the Presidency and Judge Mangum for the Vice Presidency.

A large and highly respectable committee of correspondence was appointed to further the views of the meeting; among others, we notice the names of Ex-Governors Branch and Burton, and the Hon. Willis Alston.

North Carolina.—Old Rip Van Winkle is arousing about the National Convention. The counties of Halifax, Lincoln, Martin, Warren, Cumberland, Bladen, Robinson, and Franklin, have held meetings—approved the Convention, and appointed delegates.

Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Ritchie is not aware, perhaps, that, to constitute a "respectable meeting" in North Carolina on the subject of the "*National Convention*," it only requires about half a dozen good and true collar men—enough to constitute a Chairman and Secretary and a committee of three to report a set of flaming resolutions expressive of the attachment to the powers that be, and lauding Martin Van Buren as the *next* "greatest and best." We have heard of several such farces—the people will not be gulled by them.

From the Western Methodist.

The Great and Good M'KENDREE, the senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, entered into rest at 5 o'clock; P. M. on Thursday last week, the fifth of March, aged 77 years and 8 months, wanting one day. Had he lived to the 6th of next July, his years would have numbered 78; but his days were so full of duty that he seemed to have crowded a century of labor into the half century of his official life. His remains were laid in the dust by the side of his honored father in Sumner county, Tennessee, last Saturday morning—prayer and a short address at the grave by Rev. John Kelly, the preacher on Fountain-Head circuit; who was assisted in the burial service by Rev. Henry K. Winburn.

Hon. Lewis Williams.—We are pleased to perceive from the Circular Letter addressed by this Gentlemen to his Constituents, that he will again be a Candidate to represent the Thirteenth Congressional District of North Carolina, in the Congress of the United States.—*Carolina Watchman.*

The Hon. A. H. Sheppard is also a Candidate in his District.

An individual was taken up and committed to the jail in this place some two or three weeks since, on suspicion of being the murderer of Alexander P. Porteus, who was killed on Cox's Mountain, Ten. in November last. We have hitherto declined making mention of the fact, under the impression that a more thorough investigation would have been had. The name of the murderer was supposed to be *John Callan*; this individual calls himself *John Campbell*, is a tailor by trade, and in some respects answers to the description given of the murderer. He acknowledges that he knew Porteus, but denies being his murderer. He is still in jail here, awaiting further developements.—*Hillsborough Recorder.*

State Bank of North Carolina.—It will be seen, by reference to notices published in to-day's Star, that the stockholders of this institution, have declared another dividend, of eight dollars per share, on their capital stock; and that, preparatory to winding up its concerns, they request all holders of their notes to present them for payment without further delay.—*Raleigh Star.*

Office-Holders versus *The People.*—In the approaching Presidential contest, the struggle will be between the office-holders, a class of men who live at their ease and fatten upon the public treasure, and the people. The issue is already made up. Mr. Van Buren, a man who "has been every thing by turns, and nothing long," is now openly held up as the candidate of the office-holders and office-hunters, who are leagued together against the people; and they have commenced the war with uncommon vigor and activity. Their presses teem with honied professions, on the one hand, and arrant misrepresentations and bitter invective on the other; and their drill sergeants are out, under false colors, upon the recruiting service in every section of the country. For the purpose of decoying the unwary, they have artfully hung out the ensign of "*Democracy*," and at several of the *Court Houses*, or little county towns, in this State, they have succeeded in enlisting small companies, under the name of "Democratic Meetings;" of which the Halifax meeting, described in our last, affords a fair sample.

Is it not time for the PEOPLE to arouse themselves to action? By remaining too long inert, they may give the enemy a triumph. In consequence of the neglect of the proper means of defence, a handful of foreign mercenaries once possessed themselves of the capital of this vast Republic, and reduced her public edifices to ashes. A giant, who sleeps in false security, may be fettered by a pigmy, and robbed of all he holds dear or valuable; but when a strong man *armed* keepeth his palace, his goods are in peace."

☞Let the people look to this; and let them remember that there are upwards of 100,000 treasury pap eaters, with their unnumbered hordes of dupes and dependents, who may be brought into the field against them at a single tap of the drum.

Raleigh Star.

On Wednesday and Thursday next, our citizens will have an opportunity of declaring their will on the important subject of amending the Constitution of the State. Our honest opinion is, that every North Carolinian who desires to improve the condition of the commonwealth—to do justice to his fellow citizens—to make a *beginning* in the race of prosperity in which the greater part of our sister States have made such noble progress—should vote FOR a Convention.—*Newbern Spectator.*

Dodging.—It will be recollected that the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Poindexter in relation to the attempted assassination of the President, (composed of friends and opponents of the Administration,) was unanimously concurred in by all the Senators present—41. On examining the list of those who voted, we do not find the names of Messrs Benton and Brown. Why were these gentlemen absent on the occasions? Had they not sufficient magnanimity to award sheer justice to a political opponent—one whose innocence was as apparent as the noon-days sun?—*Raleigh Star.*

"*The Globe*" designates the members of Congress from North Carolina who are to be re-elected. Perhaps the North Carolinians can get the K. C. to tell them who they must choose to the Legislature, as well as to Congress.

Poindexter Festival.—We rejoice to learn that the arrangements made for the dinner about to be given to Mr. Poindexter, are such as will do credit to the spirit and liberality of Philadelphia. Mr. P. will arrive on Saturday, and will be met, received and escorted into the city by an equestrian cavalcade. The dinner, which will be given a few days afterwards, will take place at the Chesnut street Theatre. The arrangements made for the Fireman's Ball, will be retained. This building is, from its beauty, extent, and the facility it affords for the voice in speaking, admirably calculated for the purpose. It is probable that several distinguished gentlemen will be present, and much fine speaking is expected. The whole affair will, we are confident, go off in a manner creditable to the spirit of the Philadelphia Whigs.—*Phil. Gaz.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 23

Mr. Poindexter arrived in this city on Saturday, in the Baltimore steamboat, escorted by the committee appointed to meet him at New Castle. An immense crowd had assembled at the steamboat wharf to welcome him to the city, who, on his arrival, greeted him with hearty and repeated cheers. On landing, Mr. Poindexter entered a barouche, placed in readiness to receive him, and proceeded to Mrs. Sword's, where the crowd followed, every moment increasing their number. On arriving at his lodgings, the loud and reiterated cheers of the multitude brought out Mr. P. who addressed them for some minutes. His remarks were spirited, and such as the occasion called for. He gave a brief history of the conspiracy by which his destruction was to have been effected, by those who were base enough to suborn false witnesses, and to procure, secretly and in the dark, affidavits from those, who, thanks to Providence, he had been able to prove had perjured themselves in making them. Mr. P. retired amidst the plaudits and cheers of the crowd.

The Convention.—Very large and respectable meetings have been held in the Forks of the Yadkin, (Rowan,) and in Surry County—accounts of which, and of the Resolutions then adopted, we publish this week—urging upon the citizens the necessity of attending at the Polls on the 1st and 2nd days of April, to vote for a convention. The result of these elections will, in a good degree, be decisive of the prosperity of the Old North State, not only for years, but even for ages unborn.

If the citizens of the West be faithful to themselves, and give a general attendance at the Polls, the question is certain to be decided in favor of a Convention. We may then confidently hope that the State will arouse from the lethargy which has so long spell-bound her—that a system of Internal Improvements so long *talked of*, and so essentail to the prosperity of the State will be *executed*—that the expenses of Government will be diminished—and that representation will be apportioned to those who contribute to these expenses, thus giving the West its due weight in the Legislature.

If, however, we of the West prove recreant to our own interests, and stay away from the Polls, we may thank ourselves for letting slip the only opportunity to obtain peaceably our rights, which we are likely to have for many a long year. In the East there will be a general turn out to the Polls—and, notwithstanding some honorable exceptions, the mass of the population in the Eastern Counties will oppose the Convention.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

The Catholics now have in the United States, as appears by a recent statistical statement of their own—382 Churches—342 Priests—20 Colleges and Seminaries for males—60 Seminaries for females—and 17 Convents.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Wilmington, March 18, 1835.

MR. HALE: The following is a true synopsis of the two speeches made at the Jackson and Van Buren meeting in this place, on Mr. Miller's Resolution, approving the conduct of our Representatives in the last Legislature, which has been noticed in what is called the "People's Press," of this date, viz:

The opposition in the last Legislature, protracted the debate on the Resolution to instruct Mr. Mangum for electioneering purposes only. That Gov. Swain's purpose in calling the attention of the Legislature to consider the propriety of claiming our portion of the Public Lands, was, to bring the States into collision with the General Government, with a view to create a Southern confederacy, and that internal improvements was a hobby got up by the opposition to get influential men into the Legislature to divide and defeat the republican party; that "this State is prosperous and happy;" that the republican party of North Carolina is the most patriotic and independent in the Union, and that the nations of Europe had caught a spark of the republican spirit of this country; that the eyes of the whole world were on us—we were an example to the friends of republican governments throughout the world, and our country was the asylum for the oppressed of other nations, and that it behooved them (the republican party,) to be united, and not to permit their party to be broken and thereby destroy the fair fabric of American Independence, and disappoint the hopes of the champions of liberty in other countries; finally, they were exhorted to support the nomination which shall be made by the Baltimore Convention for the next Presidency. One of the orators eulogized the exalted virtue, untarnished fame, and other noble qualities of Martin Van Buren, but added that if the Baltimore Convention should nominate another man for the Presidency, he should support that nomination, and thereby sacrifice *his own private feelings* for the public good—what a sacrifice!

I have not deemed it necessary to discriminate between the speeches of the two orators—the relation in which they stand to each other is such, that there can be but little doubt they had previously arranged their speeches, they so entirely coincided, that the last speaker said his views and feelings were so fully expressed by the gentleman who preceded him, that nothing induced him to trespass on the time of the meeting, but an ardent desire to express his opinion, which I understood to mean an *ardent desire* to make a speech. Now these speeches, coming as they did, from gentlemen *peculiarly* connected with the Chairman of the meeting (a pensioned agent of the Government, leading men of that party, who laid down principles as it were, "*by authority*," and which were received by their partisans with applause) contain matter for graver reflection than their intrinsic worth would otherwise entitle them to.

I shall not now stop to consider, whether the minority in the last Legislature were doing their duty, or properly acquitting themselves of the obligations which they owed their constituents, by refusing to submit in silence, to the will of the majority or not; or, to show whether it is in accordance with the principles of our government, that important measures should be so decided; nor am I prepared to say whether it is right and best, now that the public debt is paid, and the revenue of the country exceeds its necessities, that the proceeds of the public lands, which were ceded for the purpose of paying the national debt, should still continue to flow into the Government Treasury, to fill, by its surplus revenue, the pockets and gratify the extravagance of an army of sinecure office holders, to be used by them and their satellites to corrupt the people, and to sap the foundations of our liberties by destroying the elective franchise; or, that it should be apportioned among the States for the legitimate purposes of internal improvements and to endow public schools. Amid graver reflections, it may be amusing to see the attempts which the *republican* leaders make to deceive themselves and others with the belief, that they are acting up to their boast of independence, by *pledging themselves*, and endeavoring to secure pledges from their party to support the nomination which the BALTIMORE CONVENTION shall make, when they know that it is got up for the purpose of nominating *Martin Van Buren*, a man whom they (I mean the party here,) as cordially despise as the opposition ever did; but no sooner had the fiat gone forth from the Commander-in Chief, "Van Buren *shall* be my successor," than it is proclaimed in the bulletin of the day, and every officer, from the field marshal in Congress to the drill sergeant on the stump, (our Chairman * * * *) is put in requisition to see that the command is carried into effect, and truly, a better disciplined party I have never seen; for, although the natural repugnance of some of the party to the man is such, that at the name of Van Buren they evince a strong disposition to bolt outright. But "the Ass not only knoweth his master's crib," but he also knoweth the voice of those who have access to it; for, no sooner do they hear the admonitions of their *patriotic leaders*, than even the most restive lower their crests, and, like children take the nausea drug with their eyes shut, and think only of the lumps of sugar in the shape of *snug offices*, that are to regulate them afterwards; and those who have not so good a reason in perspective, for their dereliction from the principles of their boasted independence, console themselves with the reflection, that if they do support Van Buren, they would not do it for any body except *General Jackson*—like a friend of mine, who used to solace himself for the flagellations he got from his wife by saying, "if she beats me no body else shall." But when they, in their party zeal, openly assail the *last hope* of our declining State, *Internal Improvements*, and denounce it as a stumbling block to their ambitious views, do they still expect the people will be deceived, or are the people so blinded as not to see that it is for their own and not their country's good that these *exceeding patriots* call on them to sacrifice all at the shrine of party, and to elevate Van Buren to the highest office in the country; and will they for the doubtful praise of Spartan firmness grasp the wily fox to their breasts, though their ruin be the consequence, or can they be imposed on with the empty assurance that "our State is prosperous and happy," when the declining trade of our commercial Towns—the care worn countenances of our citizens—the once cheerful farms, now desolate—the extinguished fires and deserted houses, that mark our State on every hand, declare the falsehood of the assurance, or will they attempt to prove their assertion true by the thousands who are yearly driven by the encroachments of poverty to leave their kindred and the homes of their youth, for the wilderness of the west, or to other countries where the primary object of the government is to secure the prosperity and happiness of its own citizens ere it sets up for an example or an asylum to other nations; the aged preferring there to lay their bones than that their children remain here to be beggared by the niggardly policy pursued by our Legislature, a policy which these men now boldly avow to be their's and their party's, *and claim the applause of their fellow citizens;* for what? For blasting the last hope of bettering the condition of our State, and warning us that we need not expect a more liberal policy while they have the ascendancy in its councils.

MONK.

MR. HALE:—Notwithstanding the "respectable meeting" held by four or five liegemen on the last day of our County Court to appoint delegates to a District Convention: Notwithstanding the lavished encomiums on their favourite "spotted Pig," and the exertion used to secure his nomination for the Presidency: Notwithstanding the pompous resolutions adopted by them to blind and mislead the people: Notwithstanding all this, a right spirit seems to be actuating the great mass of the freemen of this country. We hear daily of their growing attachment to that pure and disinterested friend of the President and of the country, *Hugh L. White*,—a patriot and a statesman; a man eminently qualified to succeed the present Chief Magistrate in the Presidential Chair; a man whose claim to office require not the *salve* of a "Baltimore Convention;" whose honesty and integrity require not a constant *blast* from the trumpet of the office holders and office seekers. He has been brought out independent of the pensioned agents of Government, as the "People's Candidate, and he is emphatically such,—now fairly before the people of the United States as a candidate for the highest office within their gift, and is willing that each should canvass freely his claims and his qualifications therefor. It is generally known that he has from the beginning been the personal and political friend of Gen. Jackson—that he is still high in his confidence, and supports all the measures of the Executive that have for their object the prosperity of the country.—'Tis true he voted for the Executive patronage bill; what honest republican, what lover of his country would not? The aspirant who is for retaining such influence in the hand of the President ought not to be trusted. In voting for the bill Judge White showed his honesty and displayed his independence. His speech was too frank and open for the designing demagogues, that hang around and fawn about the feet of those who are likely to have the rule over us. The office holders find that he will have none other than a *responsible Cabinet*, and that the malign influence of such as go only for the "spoils" will be discarded should he come into office. Hence their opposition to him and their attachment to Martin Van Buren. They see that though a supporter of the present administration, he has judgment to discriminate between the *principle* that brought Gen. Jackson into office, and *those that have crept in* through the magic influence of him of Kinderhook. They fear and tremble lest they should lose their occupation. They know that should they succeed in forcing Van Buren on the Republican party that their situations would be retained,—that the "spoils of victory" would then be their's. Hence their eagerness to varnish him over and make him acceptable to the South. But it will not do. We prefer Southern men and Southern principles. In Judge White *we have such*, being a native of North Carolina. We should, independent of party considerations, feel the greatest attachment for him, and endeavor to promote his election. North Carolina has never yet seen one of her sons (though she has many scattered through the States west and south west) elevated to that distinguished post. The opportunity is now at hand. Let us then with one heart and one mind forget the candidate of the "*office holders and office seekers,*" and use all our exertions to secure the election of the People's Candidate, Hugh L. White.

CALEDONIA.

Moore County, March 19, 1835.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the late Superior Court for Anson County, the Grand Jury having finished their business, adopted, unanimously, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the freemen resident in each captain's District be requested to meet at the muster ground for said District, as soon as may be convenient after the election in April, to elect, provided a majority of the freemen of the State shall be in favour of a convention, two delegates;—the said delegates to meet at Wadesborough, on some day to be hereafter designated, to nominate candidates to represent the County in Convention.

Resolved, That the captains of each muster company be requested to assemble their respective companies, to give them an opportunity of complying with the foregoing resolution.

JOHN SMITH, *Foreman.*

Meetings have been held in two or three Counties in the Eastern part of the State, to appoint Delegates to the Van Buren-Office-holders-and-Office-seeker's Caucus which is to assemble at Baltimore in May. They are, as a matter of course, triumpeted forth by the collar prints, as "Large and Respectable Meetings of the People!" But we would venture a wager that, if the truth were known, there was not more attended than was sufficient to officiate as Mr. Chairman—Secretary, and Committee men, and some of these acting in a double capacity, thus supplying the want of numbers—which would not be an unusual circumstance with these slight-of-hand manufactures of "public opinion."—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

Judge White.—The Knoxville (Tennessee) Register furnishes the following memorandum of the early history of the Hon. HUGH L. WHITE:

"Hugh L. White was born October 30th, 1773, in Iredell county, North Carolina (then, Rowan county;) when about 7 or 8 years of age, his father moved to Cripple Creek, Wythe county, Virginia, and lived there a few years, from thence he moved to the neighborhood of Knoxville, Tenn. When a mere lad, Hugh L. White was engaged in most of Servier's campaigns against the Cherokee Indians, and was distinguished for his bravery, hardihood, and sagacity in that partisan warfare. Under the influence of Col. Charles M'Clung, who had recently come from Pennsylvania, and who had married his sister, and observed decided evidence of talent in young White, his father was induced to send him to Pennsylvania to finish his education, and study the profession of law. He completed his education at some institution in Philadelphia where Congress was then in session, and where he then attracted the notice and obtained the friendship of that distinguished patriot and republican, Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina.—After completing his education in Philadelphia, he went to Lancaster in Pennsylvania, and studied the profession of law under Mr. Hopkins, then an eminent lawyer of that place."

A Juvenile Dandy.—The Claremont Eagle tells the following excellent anecdote:

"A young buck whose beard was as stiff as the down upon a peach, after rising from a barber's chair, said. "How much better a man feels when he is shaved.—Mr. Leatherstrap, you've had a tough job of it with my crab orchard beard, and you've left a little feathery stuff here yet—I suppose you'll ask no more than common folks—what's to pay?" "Oh! nothing sir. I always esteem it a favor, when I can have the privilege of strapping my razor on *a smooth piece of calf skin*."

It is rumored in this city—and the rumor has reached us through such a channel as to induce us to attach some credit to it—that Mr. Postmaster General Barry is about to be rewarded for his services in that Department, by being appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain; and that Mr. Amos Kendall is to succeed Mr. Barry as Postmaster General!

Should such be the fact, it must be a source of regret to these gentlemen that the appointments were not determined on in time to be submitted to the decision of the Senate which has so recently adjourned.—*Nat. Int.*

The friends of *hard money* in Maine have reported charters for the incorporation of *eight* banks, and for increasing the capital of *five* others. A bill to restrict the circulation of small bills, even of one dollar, received only 65 votes, against 82—between 30 and 40 of the members "dodging" the yeas and nays. Was ever so great a humbug gotten up, as the new "travellings on gold?"

Niles's Reg.

We see some calculations in the *Richmond Whig* on the approaching Presidential election, in which North Carolina is claimed for Judge White. We beg the Whig to leave our honoured State out of all calculations in future, as she herself cannot tell, three days before the election, for whom her vote will be given. The strangest of all political conditions is that of North Carolina.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Whigs of Rhode Island have nominated Mr. Knight as their candidate for Governor.

In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, on Wednesday last, a bill, of which the following is a summary, was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 221 to 112:

"From and after the first of April next, no brandy, rum, gin, or other distilled spirts, shall be sold in less quantity than 28 gallons, nor shall any license be granted by the selectmen of towns, if a majority of legal voters in such towns shall vote at a legal town meeting that such licenses shall not be granted."

The Reflux.—Take notice, readers, of the beginning of the end of the hard money delusion! It has begun, as appears by the following:

From the New York Evening Star, March 24.

HARD MONEY.—Well, gentlemen, your hard money is *going back again*. The packets which sail this day carry out specie, bills of exchange being now at 8¼. So all the humbug of Jackson gold and hard money is very clear and apparent. Now call in your small bills and see where the specie is.

Fruits of the Season.—We understand that a Lady in Portsmouth was, on Friday last, delivered of *four boys*, two of which are fine hearty children—the other two were dead. The same lady about 10 months since, was delivered of *three boys*, none of which lived, making seven children in 10 months! Who, after this, will dare to say that Portsmouth ought not to have a Bank?

Norfolk Beacon.

Singular Lawsuit.—The brewers of Albany have prosecuted E. C. Delavan, Esq. President of the State Temperance Society, for injurious representations which have appeared over his signature in the publications of the Society, asserting that ale for which that city is somewhat famous is made of foul, stagnant, and unwholesome water. Mr. D. is held to bail in the sum of $40,000—damages laid at 300,000!—*New Yorker.*

First Anniversary.

THE Members of the "Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society," will meet at the Town Hall, on Monday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M, being their First Anniversary, and election of officers. They are requested to wear the Lafayette Badge.

By order of E. W. BAKER, *V. President.*
JNO CARNEY, Sec'y.

March 31, 1835.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Columbus, Mississippi, on the 14th inst., aged about sixty years, Mrs. SARAH LLOYD, wife of David Lloyd, Esq. formerly of Bladen County, N. C.

A distinguished writer of the present day, and of our own country, has beautifully as well as correctly remarked, "that there is no love, no admiration, no applause so sweet to the soul as that which springs up in his native place. It is there that he seeks to be gathered in peace and honor among his kindred and early friends. And when the weary heart and failing head begin to warn him that the evening of life is drawing on, he turns as fondly as does the infant to the mother's arms, to sink to sleep in the bosom of his childhood." It is therefore, not the least of the melancholy consequences of the almost universal spirit of emigration which hurries so many of our people to distant regions, that many of those who are most loved and most valued, find an early grave in a land of strangers, before they can form new associations, to supply, to some extent at least, the place of those of earlier and happier days.

These reflections are suggested by the death of Mrs. Lloyd, announced at the head of this article. Residing in the neighborhood where she was born, in affluence, and possessed of all of this world's comforts which she desired, she cheerfully acceded to a proposition of the partner of her bosom, to break up their establishment and remove to the West; and about two years since took a last farewell of a numerous circle of relations, friends and acquaintances, who loved, revered and respected her for her many virtues and excellent qualities. Shortly after her arrival in the State of Mississippi, her health, which had been delicate for several years, gradually declined, until within a month or two before her death, when it appeared to improve so much as to excite the anxious hopes of her family for its speedy restoration, and her distant friends and relatives, from previous information, were fondly indulging in such anticipations, when they received the melancholy intelligence that she had yielded up her spirit to him who gave it.

It is not the object of the writer of this notice to prepare a studied eulogy on the character of the deceased, but to communicate, through this medium, to an extensive and highly respectable family connexion, and numerous acquaintances, (to all of whom she was an object of affection and esteem,) an event in which they will, no doubt, take a deep and melancholy interest. In conclusion, however, it may be permitted of him to say, with entire confidence, that she performed in an exemplary manner all her relative duties,—that she was an affectionate wife, a tender mother, a kind and indulgent mistress, a sincere friend, and, above all, a *Christian*, not merely in name, but in spirit and in truth.—[COMMUNICATED.

We have great pleasure in informing our readers that the bill providing for the completion of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Susquehanna Rail-Road passed the House of Delegates of MARYLAND, on Saturday, by 44 Yeas to 30 Nays.

The character of the Senate of the State for intelligence and public spirit, leaves no doubt of the bill's passing that body also.

[The bill proposes to lend to the Canal Company Two Millions of Dollars, and to the Rail-Road Company One Million of Dollars.]

Well done, MARYLAND!—*Nat. Int.*

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 8½ a 10. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 15 a 16. Corn 75 a 80. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 15. Flour, $4 75 a $5 25. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 6 a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4½ a 5. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

New Books—Just Received.

A WINTER in the West; Wardlow's Christian Ethics; Allen Prescott; Adventures of Frizzle Pumpkin; Crabbe's Life, with new Poems; the Cavaliers of Virginia; the Coquette; the Unfortunate Man; the Mayor of Wind Gap; Gummett's Log; Hannah Moore's Works; Abbott's Family at Home; Horne's Manual for the afflicted; the Princess of Beguine; China and the English, (Abbott's Series;) Real Dialogues (Abbott's;) Chalmer's Works; Village Sermons; Scottish Chiefs, &c. &c.

ALSO,

BURKE'S WORKS; Shakspeare, (large;) Dunlap's History of the Arts of Design; Wonderful and Eccentric characters, with portraits; Hume's History of England; Byron's Works; Ramble's Narrative, Rollin's Ancient History; Last days of Pompeii; Pilgrims of the Rhine; Knickerbocker's History of New York; The Sketch Book; Salmagundi; Starkie on Evidence; Chitty's Pleading; Maddock's Chancery.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

March 28, 1835.

GOODS

Of a SUPERIOR quality.

THE Subscriber has received part, and expects the balance of his Spring purchase in a few days, which will form a variety of the best and most fashionable kind of Spring and Summer Staple and

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of superior extra blue, black and green Cloths and Cassimeres, Bombazines, Silks, Circassians, black Lastings, crape Camlets, Drillings, Bedticking, brown and black Domestics, French Muslins and Ginghams, Calicoes and Cambrics, Veils and fancy Handkerchiefs, of all descriptions, silk and cotton Hosiery, silk Bands and Tassels, Zephre Scarfs, thread and bobinet Edgings, Muslin and Lace Insertings, Parasols and Umbrellas, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, fine kid, seal skin and morocco Shoes, Slippers and Pumps, real Beaver and fur Hats; together with almost an endless variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

E. B. DRAKE.

Fayetteville, March 31 1835 30 4t.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

100 Barrels FLOUR,
400 bushels CORN,
300 do. OATS.

For sale by E. B. DRAKE.

March 31 1835. 30 3w.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags of Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31 30tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON.

March 31, 1835.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-berlins, Gros de naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

Catch the Villain.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, a free man of colour, residing in Sampson County, N. C., on Monday the 16th inst, a free boy of colour named LEONARD HAY, about eight years of age, well grown of his age, of light complexion, one tooth out before, and had on when taken, a black pair of cotton pantaloons, with a yellow patch on each thigh, and striped patch behind on the seat. Said boy is supposed to have been taken by one ALEXANDER TORRANCE, who is about twenty-five years of age, slender built, about five feet eleven inches high, of light sanded hair and fair complexion. It is likely he will aim for the West, where he has heretofore been. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be paid to any person who will stop the boy and secure him so that he can be obtained, and give information thereof to the Subscriber, at Taylor's Bridge, Sampson County, N. C., and all persons are forewarned from purchasing him as a slave.

WILLIAM HAY.

March 21, 1835. 30-2w.

POETRY.

[SELECTED FOR THE OBSERVER AFTER HEARING THE LAST LYCEUM LECTURE.]

FROM THE NEW YORK WEELLY MESSENGER.

THE SUNBEAMS OF SPRING.

TO MISS J. R. C.

Hail! hail to the sunbeams of morn
That break from yon redolent sky—
O'erspreading each valley and lawn,
Where Winter terrific passed by.
The "day star" in beauty comes forth,
Effulgent with life-giving beams—
Subverting the winds of the North,
And melting the ice-bounded streams.

Flow on, mighty river, in pride!—
Come home, little warblers of Spring;
Awhile with my loved one reside,
And here with my favorite sing.—
Come bring the sweet olives of peace,
Ye songsters and birds of the grove:
Let anthems of music increase,
And praise to our Father above.

The earth with sweet fragrance is rife,
And flow'rets will soon be in view;
The shrub, vine, and tree shoot to life,
Bedeck'd with the rain-drop and dew:—
The mountains, the hills, and the vales,
With greenness be carpeted o'er—
Fresh odors and spice from the vales
Ascend to the God we adore.

Oh! welcome again is the Spring,
And welcome mild Phœbus, whose light
Over nature a brightness doth fling,
And cheers the dark wintery blight.
I hail thee, sweet sunbeam, with joy—
Great source of all blessings here given;
May gratitude be our employ,
Till Spring buds around us in heaven.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H MASSEY

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
5 do. Blown do,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf

NEW STORE
AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,

Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6 4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina. BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,
BOOTS and SHOES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

November 17, 1834 11*tf*

GALES'S
ALMANACK,
For 1835,

for sale by F. J. HALE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834. 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street

November 1, 1834 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to Law

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor*

December 13, 1834 15-tf.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

For Hire,

A GOOD *SEAMSTRESS*, and a *GIRL* accustomed to house-work.—Apply at this Office.

February 24 25 tf

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

October 7, 1833.

New Store
AND
NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls N O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls Tanner's Oil, Liver straits,)
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact. C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C. J. O.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1834. 6*3-tf*

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business

will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

De ember 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.
WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

35,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-*tf.*

FAYETTEVILLE
BOOK STORE.

AMONG the great variety of new Books recently received by the Subscriber, will be found,

Scott's, Henry's, Clarks, and D'Oyley and Mant's Commentaries.
Family Bibles, Quarto, from $2 25 to $8 50 each.
Do. 8 vo. from 75 to $3 50 each.
Do 12 mo. from 50 to $1 50 each.
Pocket Bibles, from $1 to $3 each.
Beautiful editions of the poetical works of Shakespeare, Byron, Scott, Moore, Milton, Young, Gray, Beatty, Collins, Coleridge, Shelly, Keats, Burns, Cowper, Thompson, Gold smith, Hemans, Heber, Pollock, &c. &c.
Aikin's British Poets.
Marshall's Life of Washington, beautiful edition.
Bancroft's do., Weems's do.
Histories of the United States, England, France, Rome, Greece, &c. &c.
Goldsmith's Animated Nature.
Buffon's Natural History.
Rollin, Josephus, Plutarch.
Burke's Works.
Rev. Robert Hall's Works.
Horne's Introduction.
Bunyan's Works, Baxter's do.
Don Quixote, Scottish Chiefs.
Pulpit Assistant, Butler's Analogy.
Shuckford's Connections
Cruden's Concordance.
Junius, The Federalist.
Life of Jackson, Life of Clay.
Mosheim's Church History.
Buck's, Brown's, Watson's, and Alexander's Bible Dictionary.
Mason's, Hind's, New England, and Pocket Farriers.
Treasury of Knowledge, 2 vols.
Dick's Christian Philosopher, and other works.
Speeches of Phillips, Curran and Grattan.
Chalmer's Works.
A small selection of Medical and Law Books.
Book of Hearts.
Young Ladies' Own Book, Do. Sunday Book.
Young Man's do do.
Abbott's Works, viz. Young Christian; Corner Stone; Mother at Home; Mother's Friend; Fireside Piety; Child at Home.
Hymn Books, viz: Village, Assembly, Watts, Methodist, Zion Songster, Dossey's Choice, Mercer's Cluster, Parkinson's, Dover Selection, &c &c
Note Books, viz. Missouri Harmony, Handel and Hayden, Smith and Little, American Psalmody, Zion's Harp, &c
Comic Almanacs.
A great variety of English, Latin and Greek

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Elegant Pen and Pocket Knives.
Blank Books, of all descriptions.
Port Folios, Pocket Books and Wallets.
Pocket Maps, Mathematical Instruments.
Cap and Letter Paper, from 1 90 to 7 per Ream.
Beautiful Albums.

E. J. HALE

Fayetteville, Oct. 20.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to public confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

To Hire

UNTIL the first of January next, a BLACK WOMAN of middle age, and of good qualifications. Apply at this Office.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jameison's Sketches; Mrs. Jameison's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

Feb. 9, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24 tf.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

PROSPECTUS OF
THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted. Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted.

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—*IN STORE*—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835 19tf.

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St Croix, Porto Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls. Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipes,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pans, Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs, Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice, and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Cutting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Coffee Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general, are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on the 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of GOODS with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.

Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

Feb. 9, 1835. 23-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL
Fayetteville N. Carolina.
TEMPERANCE HOUSE

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House is large and in the most elevated place in the Town and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf

New Goods,
JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Cape Fear, Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 7tf.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE
Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

200 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,
Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and in general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7tf

JOSEPH HOSTLER,
(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES' WIGS, very handsome*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Water
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 13, 1834. 6tf

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, Engle and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,

Just received and for sale by

HENRY HORN.

December 15, 1834. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JAMES B BEXTON, President; CHARLES P. MALLETT, JAMES D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BALEY, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Miss Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, in those of Mr. E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission to which, application may be made to Mr. THOS. C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-tf

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age For information, apply at THIS OFFICE

January 12, 1835. 19-tf

Constable's Bonds

UNDER THE LATE ACT, FOR SALE HERE